

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The scope of the present study includes the activities as well as the role of professional associations and institutions in India. In order to have the better analysis of the same, I limited my study to cover the professional associations and Institutions in five Zones i.e. North, East, South, West North East of India as well as the National level Associations.

KEYWORDS: Professional Associations, Institutions, ILA, NISCAIR

INTRODUCTION

Now a day's Information is equated as precious as gold, providing an access to relevant and vital information at the most opportune time. It plays an important role in the development of socio-economic structure of a country. Information now acts as a key factor in the economic, social and agricultural development of a nation. Besides, it is an important resource in the creation, establishment, running and development of industrious institutions. To maintain our position in the globe, we must rely on our scientific, industrial and agricultural growth and all these sorts of growths depend on Information. (Dhar, 2010). So we can say "Information is the way to reach, right place", consequently, it seems that Information is the parameters of a country's development. No country or individual can continue to offer to remain in isolation and ignore spontaneous development in the field of Information and Communication Technology. (Ashcroft, 2005).

"Do you just belong?

Are you an active member?

The kind that would be missed,

Or, are you just contented,

That your name is on the list?

Do you take an active part,

To help the work along,

Or, are you satisfied

To only just belong?" (Hallam, 1962)

These lines show the support of Professional Associations towards their active members. Every individual is important.

Library Association is an organization, which works with a common aim of promoting the library development movement, professional welfare and enhancement of professional skills. There are different levels of Library Associations viz. International, National, Regional, State and Local. Library Associations have certainly made a vital contribution in Library and Information Science Education. In order to develop the library and information services, and products, Library Associations must carry a heavy responsibility in providing high quality and relevant education. The national library associations should actively take part in restructuring LIS Curriculum in India from time to time. (Maitrayee Ghosh, 2006).

Apart from the Professional Associations the vital role of Professional Institutions, in the upcoming knowledge society, in improving the socioeconomic status is now a recognised phenomenon. The discipline of LIS is a composite one and has integrated in itself the best of principles from other disciplines like management, computer science, philosophy, statistics, and also handling of technology. India is fortunate to have visionaries like Dr. S.R. Ranganathan and his distinguished Scholar disciples who were instrumental in establishing formal library science school in the country. The library science courses, being a professional one, is somewhat analogous to other professions like law, medicine or engineering as far as learning or teaching is concerned because both theoretical knowledge and its applicability are synchronous in practice. (Arora, Jagdish. 2009).

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- NISCAIR, New Delhi
- DRTC, Bangalore

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL LEVEL

- Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres [IASLIC] www.iaslic1955.org
- Indian Library Association [ILA] www.ila-india.org
- IATLIS

STATE LEVEL

NORTH INDIA

- Delhi Library Association
- Haryana Library Association
- Jammu & Kashmir Library Association
- Punjab Library Association
- Himachal Pradesh Library Association
- Uttar Pradesh Library Association
- Uttaranchal Library Association

EAST INDIA

- Bengal Library Association
- Jharkhand Library Association
- Bihar Library Association

SOUTH INDIA

- Andhra Pradesh Library Association
- Karnataka Library Association
- Kerala Library Association
- Madras Library Association

WEST INDIA

- Goa Library Association
- Gujarat Library Association
- Rajasthan Library Association
- Maharashtra Library Association

NORTH EAST INDIA

- Assam Library Association
- Manipur Library Association
- Meghalaya Library Association
- Sikkim Library Association
- Mizoram Library Association
- Tripura Library Association

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA**Geographical Distribution of Professional Associations****Table 1**

	North India	South India	West India	East India	North East
No. of State Level Associations (SA)	7	4	4	3	6
No. of National Level Associations (NA)	2	0	0	1	0

Table 2

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>SA</i>	<i>NA</i>
Mean	4.8	0.6
Variance	2.7	0.8
Observations	5	5
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	4	
t Stat	6.331738236	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.003184813	

In above table two-tail **t** test has been carried out to check the average occurrence of state level associations and national level associations. In this table it is observed that the state level associations are occupied much average occurrence in comparison to national level association, which is supported by the probability of **p = .003** which is highly significant. Although the state level association much over the national association. And the same thing is statistically justified.

Number of Associations & Institutions those are Active and Not Active

Table 3

	Total	Active	Not active
Professional Associations (PA)	27	17	10
Professional Institutions (PI)	2	2	0

Table 4

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>PA</i>	<i>PI</i>
Mean	18	1.333333333
Variance	73	1.333333333
Observations	3	3
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	3.77964473	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.053414188	

Now in this Table two-tail **t** test has been carried out in order to check the total number of National, State level associations as well as Institutions those are active and non-active. According to the analysis of the collected data I observed that the Professional Associations are occupied much average occurrence in comparison to Professional Institutions, which is supported by the probability of **p = .053** which is significant. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

Number of Associations & Institutions Have their Own Websites

Table 5

	Have their Own Website	Have not their Own Website	Under Construction
Professional Associations (PA)	12	5	1
Professional Institutions (PI)	2	0	0

Table 6

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	PA	PI
Mean	6	0.666666667
Variance	31	1.333333333
Observations	3	3
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	2.048590079	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.01770488	

As it evident from the above table two-tail **t** test has been carried out in order to statistically analyse the number of Professional associations and Institutions which have their own website. In this table it is observed that the Professional associations are more active to create their own website in comparison to Professional Institutions, which is supported by the probability of **p = .017** which is highly noteworthy. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

ASSOCIATIONS & INSTITUTIONS THOSE COOPERATE AND COORDINATE WITH OTHER ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Table 7

	Coordinate	Non Coordinate	No info
Professional Associations (PA)	10	7	2
Professional Institutions (PI)	1	1	0

Table 8

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	PA	PI
Mean	6.333333333	0.666666667
Variance	16.33333333	0.333333333
Observations	3	3
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	2.794782784	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.01077314	

In this Table two-tail **t** test has been carried out in order to check the frequency of Associations and Institutions those are cooperate and coordinate with other associations as well as Institutions. According to the analysis from the collected data I observed that the Professional Associations are highly active in coordinating with other associations in comparison to professional Institutions, , which is supported by the probability of **p = .010** which is highly significant. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

ASSOCIATIONS & INSTITUTIONS CONDUCT CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

Table 9

	Conducts Conferences Regular	Conduct Occasionally	Not Conduct
Professional Associations (PA)	2	7	8
Professional Institutions (PI)	1	1	0

Table 10

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>PA</i>	<i>PI</i>
Mean	5.666666667	0.666666667
Variance	10.33333333	0.333333333
Observations	3	3
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	2.401922307	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.013827252	

Now in above Table two-tail **t** test has been carried out in order to check the frequency of conducting conferences by the Professional Associations and Institutions. With the help of collected data I observed that the Professional Associations are occupied much average occurrence in comparison to Professional Institutions, which is supported by the probability of **p = .013** which is highly significant. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION & INSTITUTION CONDUCT TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIS PROFESSIONALS

Table 11

	Yes	No
Lis Association	10	7
Institution	1	1

Table 12

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>LIS ASSOCIATION</i>	<i>INSTITUTION</i>
Mean	11.33333333	1.333333333
Variance	26.33333333	0.333333333
Observations	3	3
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	3.77964473	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.053414188	

Here Table presents the statistically analysis of data which represents the status of Professional Associations and Institutions in conducting training programmes for the development of LIS professionals with the help of two-tail t test.

According to the statistical analysis I observed that the Professional Associations are more active in conducting training programmes for the betterment of LIS professionals in comparison to Professional Institutions, which is supported by the probability of $p = .053$ which is significant. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION & INSTITUTION CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVE THE LIBRARY SERVICES IN ALL ITS ASPECTS IN INDIA

Table 13

	Yes	No	No Info.
Associations	15	1	1
Institutions	1	1	0

Table 14

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>ASSOCIATIONS</i>	<i>INSTITUTIONS</i>
Mean	5.666666667	0.666666667
Variance	65.33333333	0.333333333
Observations	3	3
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	1.108831906	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.038298245	

As it evident from the above Table with the help of two-tail **t** test we check the role of professional associations and institutions their contribution for the improvement of library services in all its aspects in India. Through the statistical analysis we observed that the Professional Associations are taking more steps towards the improvement of Library services in comparison to Professional Institutions, which is supported by the probability of $p = .038$ which is highly noteworthy. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

Table 15

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means		
	<i>Associations</i>	<i>Institutions</i>
Mean	11.33333	1.333333
Variance	36.33333	0.333333
Observations	3	3
Pearson Correlation	0.814152	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	2	
t Stat	3.110855	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.049654	

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION & INSTITUTION TAKE STEP FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRES

Table 15

	Yes	No	Total
Lis Association	05	12	17
Institution	1	1	2

As it manifest from the above table two-tail **t** test has been carried out in order to statistically analyse the role of Professional associations and Institutions for the establishment of library, documentation as well as information centres. In this table it is observed that the Professional associations are more active to take step towards the establishment of library, documentation as well as information centres in comparison to Professional Institutions, which is supported by the probability of **p = .049** which is highly noteworthy. Although the Professional Associations are much over the Professional Institutions and the same thing is statistically justified.

CONCLUSIONS

I think that Professional Associations and Institutions never doubt they are playing a vital role but somehow they are suffering from the financial assistance both from the professionals as well as government. But they have made very marginal progress.

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